

Early Republic Study Guide

Note: This test is a review of the entire Early Republic chapter. It will primarily cover the Presidencies of James Madison and James Monroe. However, there will also be some basic questions about the Presidencies of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. You should be well acquainted with the political parties, years in office, number of terms and big events of each of the first three Presidents. You will need to know, in detail, the events of Madison and Monroe's Presidencies. You will also need to be able write two detailed essays. One essay will deal with the growth of our nation as a world power and the other will deal with the creation of a stable and permanent government.

James Madison's Presidency

1. What political party did James Madison belong to? **Democratic-Republican**
2. What years was James Madison in office? **1809-1817**
3. How many terms did James Madison Serve? **2**
4. List three reasons why Native Americans resented American settlers moving west of the Appalachians.
 - i. **Native Americans felt that settlers were violating treaties by settling on their land.**
 - ii. **Native Americans resented the fact that settlers were clearing land to farm.**
 - iii. **Native Americans resented competing with settlers for scarce food sources.**
5. What were the British hoping to accomplish by providing Tecumseh and other Native Americans with weapons? **British were hoping to stop Americans from moving west.**
6. What Shawnee leader formed a confederation to resist settlers moving west of the Appalachian Mountains? **Tecumseh**
7. What future American President defeated Tecumseh's Indian Confederation? **William Hennery Harrison**
8. Where was Tecumseh's Indian Confederation defeated? **Battle of Tippecanoe**
9. Why was the fighting at Tippecanoe more brutal than many thought it would be?
Because Native Americans were fighting with guns given to them by the British.
10. Americans who wanted to go to war in 1812 were called **War Hawks.**

11. Many Americans who wanted to go to war in 1812 were motivated by a growing sense of **Nationalism**.
12. List three ways that England angered the United States prior to 1812.
 1. **The British provided Native Americans with guns.**
 2. **The British impressed American sailors on trade ships to gain more sailors to fight against France.**
 3. **The British blockaded American ports to stop American merchants from trading with France.**
13. During the War of 1812 the British were driven off of the Great Lakes at the **Battle of Lake Erie**.
14. Who was the hero who emerged from that battle? **Captain Oliver Hazard Perry**.
15. After the Battle of Lake Erie, the British and their Native American allies were pushed into Canada at the **Battle of Thames**.
16. At the Battle of Thames, William Henry Harrison finished what he started at the Battle of Tippecanoe by killing **Tecumseh**.
17. The British burned Washington D.C. after the **Battle of Bladensburg**.
18. In order to invade Baltimore the British needed to destroy **Fort McHenry**.
19. The British bombarded Ft. McHenry from the evening of September 13th to the morning of September 14th, 1814. The events of that evening were recorded in a poem written by **Sir. Francis Scott Key**.
20. That poem was later put to music and became the **Star Spangled Banner (our National Anthem)**
21. During the **Battle of New Orleans** American forces under the command of General Andrew Jackson defeated the British and prevented them from taking control of the **Mississippi River**.
22. Though it was a stunning victory, the Battle of New Orleans actually took place **2 weeks** after the War of 1812 had ended.
23. What treaty ended the War of 1812? **Treaty of Ghent**

24. List 3 effects of the War of 1812:

- 1) **Many Americans felt an increased sense of patriotism.**
- 2) **Americans got a new generation of heroes. (Ex: Oliver Hazard Perry, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson)**
- 3) **Cleared the war for U.S. expansion into the west**

25. What country controlled Florida during Madison's Presidency? **Spain**

26. What were Native Americans in Florida doing that Angered many Americans? **The Seminal Indians were crossing the border from Florida into Georgia and attacking American settlers and providing safe haven for runaway slaves.**

27. How did General Andrew Jackson put an end to the Native American attacks? **He invaded Florida and crushed the Native Americas.**

28. The **Adams-Onis Treaty** of 1819 officially ceded Florida from Spain to the United States.

James Monroe's Presidency

29. What political party did James Monroe belong to? **Democratic-Republican**

30. What years was James Monroe in office? **1817-1825**

31. How many terms did James Monroe serve as President? **2**

32. President James Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine** because the United States did not want European countries trying to **reconquer** newly independent Latin American Countries.

33. Why did James Monroe, as well as many other Americans, not want European countries trying to reconquer lost colonies in Latin America? **Many Americans were not comfortable with European armies marching around the Americas so close to the United States.**

Essays

Essay 1: Identify and describe two examples of foreign events that prove that the United States had grown strong enough to compete for power and respect on the world stage.

- I. Introduction (1 point)**
- II. Examples of events that proved that the U.S. grew in world power and descriptions of those events. (4 points each)**
 - a. XYZ Affair**
 - b. War of 1812**
 - c. Monroe Doctrine**
 - d. Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain**
- III. Conclusion (1 point)**

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Essay 2: Identify and describe two examples of domestic events that proved that the Federal government, under the Constitution, was strong enough to secure order and peace within the United States.

- I. Introduction (1 point)**
- II. Examples of events that proved that the U.S. government, under the Constitution, was strong enough to secure order and peace within the country. (4 points each)**
 - a. Whiskey Rebellion**
 - b. Louisiana Purchase**
 - c. Handling of Native Americans (Battle of Tippecanoe & Seminoles in Florida. Need to explain each)**
 - d. Marbury v Madison and the establishment of Judicial Review**
- III. Conclusion (1 point)**

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Example Essay #1

Question 1: Identify and describe two examples of foreign events that prove that the United States had grown strong enough to compete for power and respect on the world stage.

Example Answer:

During the first five Presidents the United States grew from a small, weak country to a strong and independent nation that was gaining respect around the world. How the United States dealt with the Barbary Pirates and the War of 1812 is proof that the United States was growing stronger. When the Barbary Pirates were capturing American ships and holding sailors hostage, Thomas Jefferson sent the Marines to defeat the pirates and free the hostages without paying a bribe. Also, in 1812 when the British were bullying us, the United States was able to defeat the British and stop them from impressing American sailors and giving guns to Native Americans. The Barbary Pirates and the War of 1812 are just two examples of how the United States grew stronger during the first five Presidencies.

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Question 2: Identify and describe two examples of domestic events that proved that the Federal government, under the Constitution, was strong enough to secure order and peace within the United States.

Example Answer:

During the early days of our country our first 5 Presidents strengthened the power of our government so it could keep order and peace unlike the Articles of Confederation. How George Washington handled the Whiskey Rebellion and how James Madison and James Monroe handled the Native Americans proved that our government was strong enough to keep order and peace within our country. When farmers rebelled over the tax on whiskey, George Washington used the army to put the rebellion down and keep it from spreading. Then, other presidents used the army to defeat Native Americans when they threatened settlers. William Henry Harrison defeated Native Americans who threatened settlers moving west at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Also, Andrew Jackson defeated Native Americans when they threatened farmers in Georgia. Our government grew much stronger under our early Presidents. These are just a few of the examples.